

their slaves in the territories, and to fortify it against Congressional interference. The Supreme Court was invoked to establish as a part of the Constitution that the local, domestic, State institution of slavery was a property which a man could carry with him and hold as property, wherever he could go himself, and therefore it would be a violation of the Constitution to exclude the institution from any territory of the United States. As the Constitution of the United States is equally supreme in the maintenance of rights placed under its protection, whether they are contracted by the Constitution and laws of States and Territories, the Dred Scott decision, as interpreted by the South, opens the whole country to the expansion of slavery.

It is not the election of a President under the requirements of the Constitution which has given rise to the movement in the South. It is not his opinion that the extension of slavery, for that is the issue, is the sole object of the Constitution. Nor is the issue of the Fugitive Slave Law, the judicial decision in the Dred Scott case, or other political issues. Nor is it personal vengeance. All parties agree that it is honest, capable and faithful, and so there is no reputation that the violence of party spirit is centered in a struggle for the highest place and the greatest patronage could not be tempted to assail it. The outbreak which has followed is not the effect in an election on disappointed parties. The result was anticipated by all, and the occasion is only viewed as a signal for the extension of a plot, long maturing in the secret councils of the South. Mr. Davis's new scheme of government for the Slave States—the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, which, in the language recently pronounced by a distinguished Southern Statesman, "will extend as far as growth and civilization shall reach, over the whole of the continent, until we shall establish a great confederation of republics, the greatest, freest and most useful the world has seen."

On the occasion of my inauguration, I felt it to be my duty to warn my countrymen of these hostile designs against the Federal Union. But that they were in execution only. Now they are in act. Shall they be consummated? Shall the National Government be degraded into a mere league between independent States, existing only by their suffrages, subordinate to them and subject to be destroyed at the pleasure of any State of the Confederacy? Or shall it continue to be maintained, as it has always been maintained, as a Government proper—sovereign within its prescribed sphere as the States are sovereign within their prescribed spheres—founded on the adoption of the people as were the States, and creating direct relations between itself and the individual citizen, which no State authority has power to impair or disturb, and which nothing can dissolve but revolution.

Nearly twenty-eight years ago the people of Ohio, speaking through the General Assembly, declared what in their judgment are the constitutional relations between the Federal and State Governments. I quote but one of a series of resolutions of the General Assembly on this subject:

"That the Federal Union exists in a solemn compact entered into by the voluntary consent of the people of the United States, and of each and every State, and that therefore no State can claim the right to secede from, or violate that compact, and however grievous may be the supposition or real burdens of a State, the only legitimate remedy is in the wise and faithful exercise of the elective franchise and a solemn responsibility of the public agents."

This is the judgment of Ohio to-day. There were a people so thoroughly bound together as a nation as the people of the United States. The foundation of the government of the United States is the country under the authority of the parent State, acknowledging its sovereignty as binding all the colonies together as a portion of the same realm. When they resolved, upon a separation against the consent of the supreme power, they entered upon a war to establish a republican government, and to bring the confederated colonies, to take "their places among the nations of the earth," as one and an independent people, constituting another nation, of which the Articles of Confederation, establishing it on the basis of "perpetual union," was the evidence to the world, and the covenant among themselves no denials of the separation of the United States was the repetition of this grand national act, and being more emphatically the act of the whole people, they declared in the preamble: "We, the people, ordain, &c. (giving the scope of the nation's functions,) proclaiming one of the main objects to be to make 'more perfect union' and to 'secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity.' What nation ever presented so perfect a record of its existence as a national government, and of the indissoluble union, cemented among the municipal communities in the charge of the local, internal affairs of a people, as the Constitution of the United States? Every new State is brought into the Union by an act of the National Government, and no man of foreign birth can become a citizen without swearing allegiance to it. It acquires territory, provides it with population, nurtures them in infancy and introduces them as States at maturity. It has authority to amend such constitutions and laws of any of the States as contravene the provisions of the Federal Constitution. All State Executives, Legislatures and judicial tribunals have accepted it from the day it was proclaimed as the supreme law of the land. The Constitution gives the right of eminent domain even over the soil of the States, the sea-coast, harbors, for national and constitutional purposes, through which to establish postoffices and routes, custom houses, forts, navy yards, arsenals, armories, everything necessary for the national defense and to the administration of the Government.

Can a State secede and maintain the power and right of self-regulation inherent in the system which pervades the Governments, State and National, and acting by its officers directly on the citizen? Shall the artery that gives life to the great body of the West be at the mercy of hostile communities, and subject to be severed from the Gulf Stream, through which the nation's life-blood flows, and embrace their seaboard waters? If there were nothing else in the interposition of a foreign power upon the grand trunk of the mighty flood whose branches bear the fruit—the riches of the continent—it is enough to array the country against it, that it would break the symmetry nature has given it for the development of the vast republic, now reaching from ocean to ocean.

The right of secession is the right to tear a limb from the body, and in the supposed case of secession of States on the lower Mississippi, if the right of detachment of its sources would not attach to the seceding States, it would establish as a part of the Constitution that the local, domestic, State institution of slavery was a property which a man could carry with him and hold as property, wherever he could go himself, and therefore it would be a violation of the Constitution to exclude the institution from any territory of the United States. As the Constitution of the United States is equally supreme in the maintenance of rights placed under its protection, whether they are contracted by the Constitution and laws of States and Territories, the Dred Scott decision, as interpreted by the South, opens the whole country to the expansion of slavery.

uppermost! We will stand fast by the Constitution and by those who defend it. We rely on no temporary expedient, on no political compromise; but we rely on the true American feeling of genuine patriotism of the people, and the imperative decision of the public voice. Disorder and confusion indeed may arise; scenes of commotion and contest are threatened, and perhaps may come. With our whole hearts we pray for the continuance of the domestic peace and quiet of the country. We desire that every Government with no other sentiment, but those of grateful respect and attachment. But we cannot yield, even to feelings, the cause of the Constitution, the true glory of the country, and the great truth which we hold in our hands for succeeding ages. If the Constitution cannot be maintained without meeting these scenes of commotion and contest, however unwelcome, they must come. We cannot, we must not, we will not permit to do that which, in our judgment, would be to the safety of the Union requires. Not regardless of consequences, we must yet meet consequences; seeing the hazards which surround the discharge of duty, it must yet be discharged. For ourselves we have no responsibility in attempting to maintain the cause. We are tied to the indissoluble bands of affection and duty, and we shall cheerfully partake in its fortunes and fate. We are ready to perform our own appropriate part whenever the occasion may call on us, and to take our chance among those upon whose blows may fall first and fall thickest. We wish, in our family we possess, in aiding to prevent the Constitution from being nullified, destroyed or impaired, and even should we see it fall, we will still, with a voice as earnest as ever issued from human lips, and with fidelity and zeal which nothing can extinguish, call on the people everywhere to come to the rescue.

Relying on the patriotism of the people, and Divine aid, for the protection of the Union, Ohio calmly awaits the exigencies of the future.

WILLIAM DENNISON.
COLUMBUS, Jan. 7, 1861.

It is intensely mortifying to the State of Ohio, that the only traitor in Congress, or at least the only open one, from the Free States, should hail from our State. On a direct vote in Congress, yesterday, to sustain Major Anderson, every member of all parties, from the Free States, except Vallandigham, of Ohio, voted yes, as did also the Union members of the South, while Vallandigham voted with the disunionists. This was no accidental vote. It is but a few days since he said that no Government troops should pass through the District to sustain the laws, except over his dead body. Even poor Cox, of this District, could not go openly with the traitors.

Yesterday the report was rife here that Toombs and Wigfall would be arrested for treason. Toombs, after ranting his insults in the Senate Chamber, telegraphed to the Governor of Georgia to seize the Forts, Arsenals, and other property of the United States, within that State. In compliance with this recommendation, the troops of these troops proceeded, by force of arms, to carry out the plot. All the Forts, Arsenals, and at least one Revenue Cutter, were seized by the rebels, and are still held there. Here was open war levied, overt acts of treason committed, by the advice and under the direction of men holding seats in the United States Senate. Everybody here hoped the report of the arrest of these traitors was true. But it comes from later dispatches that they are yet at large.

Buchanan has just sent in a special message to Congress on the subject of secession. It is said to be in better and more manly style than his annual message. It is sincerely to be hoped that the improvement may continue.

It seems to be settled that Gov. Seward is to be Secretary of State in Lincoln's Cabinet. Certainly no able man could have been found in the Union for that post. It is announced that he will make a speech in the Senate on Saturday next. The great ability and profound statesmanship of Mr. Seward, together with the fact that he is to form a part of the incoming Administration, causes his views to be looked for with unusual interest.

Sam. Mayday is about to commence the publication of a Democratic paper in this city. The Statesman has lost the confidence of the party, as well as of the public. The Democrats say that by the utter recklessness of its falsehoods it has done more than any other cause to overthrow the party in this State. They say, what is probably true, that "while Mayday can out-live the world, he can do it in a better style than Maypenny, and that he will not so utterly disgust the better portion of his readers by making his lies so monstrous as to defeat their intended effects." When it appears we can better judge of its objects. Our sheet is full.

No. 9.
COLUMBUS, Jan. 11, 1861.

Dear Telegraph—Another day has come and gone, and we are again retired from the Hall and the Committee room, to our private apartment, to indite this letter, as it is our purpose, so long as possible, to give a daily sketch of passing events.

Most of the pending business having been referred to appropriate committees, nothing of interest was transacted in the House. The ordinary routine would be too dry to report.

Believing that the times called for an expression of the sentiment of the people of Ohio through the Legislature, and knowing that the Republican party would be held responsible, in a measure, for any such expression, the Republican members of both Houses appointed a Committee of thirteen to draft a set of resolutions, to be presented to a caucus to be held on Monday night next. The Committee, of which the writer is one, have just held a meeting, and have agreed unanimously upon a series of resolutions which we think will be acceptable to all Republicans, and hope the Democratic members will generally vote for them. At least, we do not see how any one, not in actual league with the disunionists, can well vote against them.

into the armed traitors of Charleston, and prevented from reaching the Fort. It is said that Maj. Anderson, to save the shedding of blood, has given the Governor of South Carolina 24 hours to reflect on the matter, and that if, at the end of that time, he does not permit the vessel to land, he, Maj. Anderson, will bombard the city! It is clear that so far as South Carolina can do it, civil war is already inaugurated. She has declared the Union dissolved, she seized the forts, arsenals and arms, as well as a Revenue Cutter belonging to the U. S. She has besieged Maj. Anderson in Fort Sumpter, and has now fired upon a Government vessel, and has proclaimed her purpose, with the aid of other rebellious States, and of foreign armies, to destroy the Government of the Union forever.

What the Administration may do in the matter we cannot tell. If some rebellious darkey should refuse to submit to the tender mercies of the "Fugitive Slave Law," the Army and Navy would be put in requisition quick enough, and all aiders and abettors would be punished to the full extent of the law. But this is quite another matter. Still, we think, as we said in a former letter, that Stanton will hold the President to a pretty decent enforcement of the laws against these traitors, or will resign.

The next news is looked for with great interest.

It is also reported that the forts, arsenals, and arms of the United States, located in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Florida, have also been seized by the insurgents. There is no longer any doubt that the Southern members of the Cabinet have been plotting for this ever since Buchanan took his seat. Whether he has been colleague with them in the conspiracy, or only a supple tool in their hands, it does not matter. The effect is, very much the same. The whole country has been amazed at the financial management of the Government. Buchanan took the charge of affairs with millions of a surplus in the Treasury, and the country prosperous and happy. By the management of his traitor Secretary of the Treasury, the Government is deeply in debt, its credit ruined, and the industry and interests of the people utterly prostrated. The head of this department, as the world now knows, was one of the leading spirits of the disunionists.

So, too, with the Secretary of War—He is one of the leading traitors to the Government he was doubly sworn to support, and in view of the final execution of the plot, he has so managed the War Department as to strip the Free States of arms, as nearly as possible, while the South has been supplied to repletion, the forts of the Union left defenseless, and millions of dollars worth of munitions stored in easy reach of the conspirators, the moment they choose to seize them. The Secretary, having thus prepared the way, resigns his post, and the forts, and arsenals, and arms of the State, are at once seized by the traitors, and used against the Government which owns them.

So, too, with the Navy. At this particular juncture, the Home Squadron, which should be ready at a moment's warning to act in an emergency, is scattered over the seas by the head of this department, and our vessels of war are very conveniently out of the way. And yet these villains are unshun.

Still, we have faith to believe that such wickedness will not go unpunished, and that Buchanan, having prepared with these conspirators, will make them, in the end, feel the sting of personal revenge, as well as the just vindication of the violated Constitution and laws of the country.

The proof of a wide-spread conspiracy to seize the City of Washington by force and make it the seat of a Southern confederacy, is conclusive. Wise, and his fellow conspirators, have been working to this end for years. Four years ago he boldly declared that if the Democratic candidate for President should be defeated, Washington City should be seized, with the Treasury, and all the property of the Union, and that he was then prepared to do it. Buchanan's election made the execution of the plot at that time, unnecessary, as he has been a convenient tool in their hands. But they have worked the four years of his Administration to prepare for its execution on the occurrence of the contingency which happened in the election of Lincoln. Knowing they cannot use him for the perversion of the Government, these traitors have resolved to destroy it before he takes his seat. But we trust the quarrel of Buchanan and these traitors will be overruled to their discomfiture, and the salvation of the country.

General Scott has been organizing the militia of the District of Columbia, which, together with what troops he has at command, he thinks will be force enough to defeat any attempt on the part of the insurgents to take the city. It is feared, however, that there are traitors among the militia. It is said that the disunionists have their emissaries in disguise, who, under great professions of loyalty to the Union, and a desire to protect the city, intend to work themselves into the offices of the companies forming, in order that they may the more readily betray them.

Holt, the present Secretary of War, finds it impossible to do business in his own office, as every step taken or proposed, is immediately sent to the traitors at Charleston. Some of the employees of that Department are evidently in correspondence with the enemies of the Government. In consequence of this, the confidential business of the Department is now transacted in the office of Gen. Scott.

Senator Hunter, of Virginia, has pronounced, virtually, in favor of the dis-

unionists. It is said he has the promise of being made the first Governor, King, Dictator, or whatever the ruler may be called, of the new Government, if he will induce Virginia to join the secessionists. The lure is a tempting one, and the Senator seems to have taken the bait. But we suspect he will have a formidable rival in Gov. Wise. This latter gentleman has not spent his uneasy nights in plotting treason against his country to be deprived of his reward by seeing another take place higher than himself. Hunter may, to the extent of his abilities, betray his country, but he will not be allowed to enjoy the reward of his treachery in peace. There are too many aspirants for "Imperial honors," to permit any one of them to assume the purple without a struggle. And these very men will find that, like their fellows in Mexico, when they have ruined their country in their mad ambition, the fight among themselves for the leadership will have begun.

My sheet is full, and so, good night.

No. 10.
COLUMBUS, Jan. 12, 1861.

Dear Telegraph—In our last letter we stated that a Committee of Republican members had agreed upon a series of resolutions expressing the sentiments of the party in Ohio, and, as we ventured to trust, of the Democrats as well, in the present state of the country. It was intended to present these resolutions to a Republican caucus on Monday night next for approval, preparatory to their presentation to the two Houses for adoption.

But the receipt of the President's special message to Congress caused them, with the additional one approving said message, to be presented to-day. Never have we seen such a revulsion of feeling as has taken place in the minds of the people here, as has been caused by this message. We verily believe, that in the surprise it occasioned, if a popular vote could have been taken, all the sins that Buchanan has committed during his Administration would have been forgiven, and in gratitude for this, but mainly exhibition of patriotism, he would have received a nearly unanimous vote for re-election.

The House had adjourned until Wednesday, before the news was received. On the receipt of the message and the proceedings of Congress thereon, the resolutions were at once introduced into the Senate, and in an instant all party feeling was swallowed up in the higher and nobler one of patriotism. Although the resolutions were the product of a Republican caucus, yet so carefully had they been drawn, to avoid a mere partisan east, and so united a feeling was produced by the exciting news, that after a full and free interchange of views and sentiments, they passed that body unanimously—every Senator rose in his seat, and every one giving a hearty "Aye!" as his name was called. We thought the millennium had come, indeed, the Democrats in the Senate voting for the resolutions as heartily, and apparently as good earnest, as the Republicans. Governor Dennison was exceedingly anxious to telegraph the resolutions to the President immediately, but the House had adjourned until Monday! In this emergency, the Speaker directed the Sergeants-at-Arms to notify the members to meet in the afternoon, which was done, and a very full attendance obtained. The adjournment was rescinded, and the resolutions from the Senate introduced. It was hoped, and in fact expected, that they would pass the House, as they had passed the Senate, by a unanimous vote.

But, unfortunately, this was not to be the case. Some half-dozen regular sympathizers with the disunionists unmasked themselves. A regular system of "filibustering" was commenced. It was first attempted to postpone the subject—Failing in this, appeals were made to "the party" to oppose them. But, thanks to the good sense of the Democratic members generally, this appeal was met with the indignation it deserved. As a last resort, the over-seer's argument—threats—was resorted to. One "Yan-cyite," with tragic fervor, declared that "there were one hundred and fifty thousand men in Ohio, who would protect and defend the disunionists, and that any effort to compel them to obey the laws should be made over the dead bodies of the speaker and his 150,000 fellow Democrats." He ranted until hoarse, and subsided. It is but due to the Democratic members, generally, to say that they were mortified and disgusted at the exhibition of their too zealous brothers.

The vote was finally taken upon each resolution, separately. Some of them passed almost unanimously; eight votes were all that could be mustered against any of them. Every Republican in the House voted for each resolution. There are not more than three or four members in the whole body, if even so many, who would go the whole length of the disunionists.

If the feeling which now exists among the members continues, there will be no attempt made to give a partisan cast to any legislation during the session. We are quite sure the Republicans will not, and several Democrats have assured us that they will not press the bills introduced merely to embarrass the side of the House, and to make political capital. It is sincerely to be hoped that such may be the case, for it is no time now to keep the people of Ohio divided, while treason is at work to destroy the country.

As soon as the resolutions passed, Gov. Dennison transmitted them to the President by telegraph. We hope they will help to stiffen him up in the position which he has at length assumed. They will do this, if he is really and at heart a friend of the Union, and has only been led astray by the wily arts of the traitors in his Cabinet, which we are now inclined to think has been the case.

The resolutions are as follows:

- I. That the people of Ohio, believing that the preservation of the Union of Government that constituted the American people one people, is essential to the support of their tranquility at home, of their peace abroad, of their safety, of their prosperity, and of that very liberty which they so highly prize—are firmly and ardently attached to the National Constitution and the Union of the States.
- II. That the General Government cannot permit the secession of any State without violating the obligations by which it is bound, under the compact, to the other States and to every citizen of the United States.
- III. That, whilst the constitutional rights of every State in the Union should be preserved inviolate, the powers and authority of the National Government must be maintained, and the laws of Congress faithfully enforced, in every State and Territory, until repealed by Congress or judged to be unconstitutional by the proper judicial tribunal; and all attempts by State authorities to nullify the Constitution of the United States or the laws of the Federal Government, or to resist the execution thereof, are revolutionary in their character, and tend to the disruption of the best and wisest system of government in the world.
- IV. That the people of Ohio are inflexibly opposed to intermeddling with the internal affairs and domestic relations of other States of the Union; in such cases they are to be considered as they are opposed to any interference by the people of other States with their domestic concerns.
- V. That it is the will and purpose of the people of Ohio to fulfill, in good faith, all their obligations under the Constitution of the United States, according to the spirit and intent thereof; and they demand the faithful discharge of the same duty by every State in the Union; and thus, as far as may be, to insure tranquility between the State of Ohio and the other States.
- VI. That it is incumbent upon any States having enactments on their statute books, conflicting with or rendering less efficient the Constitution or laws of the United States, to repeal them; and it is equally incumbent upon the General Government and the several States to secure to every citizen of the Union his rights in every State, and to the protection of the Constitution which guarantees to the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of the citizens in the several States and thus inspire and restore confidence and a spirit of fraternal feeling between the different States of the Union.
- VII. That the Union-loving citizens of those States who have labored, and still labor with devotional courage and patriotism, to withhold their States from the vortex of secession, are entitled to the admiration and gratitude of the whole American people.
- VIII. That we hail with joy, the recent firm, dignified and patriotic special message of the President of the United States, and that the entire power and resources of Ohio, are hereby pledged whenever necessary, and demanded for the maintenance under strict subordination to the civil authority, of the constitution and laws of the general government, by whomsoever administered.
- IX. That the Governor be requested to forward, forthwith, copies of the foregoing resolutions to the President of the nation, and to the Governors of all the States of the Union, and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, to be by them presented to each branch of the National Legislature.

No. 11.
COLUMBUS, Jan. 13, '61.

Dear Telegraph—Does the secession movement occupy all your thoughts down in the "border" as it does here? We hope not, and perhaps the absence of long daily dispatches direct from the scenes of greatest interests, saves you from the intensity of the feeling which exists here. The universality of the interest taken in the subject at this place, must be my excuse for making it, to so great an extent, the subject of these letters. But for once the subject shall be ignored.

The people of this goodly city, by common consent, determined for one night at least, to forget South Carolina and "war's alarms," and have a "good time" as in "Auld lang syne." Some two weeks ago, a very gentlemanly gentleman, named Lovett, made his appearance here as the agent of the "Dixie Minstrels." He patronized all the journals of the "Capital City" by way of advertisements, and every "dead wall" in the town was covered with flaming posters and programmes of a grand performance to come off last night, in which the anxieties of the times were to be wiped out of all minds by the extraordinary attractions of "two shows in one," being nothing less than "Lovett's Pandemonium" and the "Dixie Minstrels."

With such a "bill of fare," who would not invest? And every body did invest. Tickets were sold by the clerks in the hotels, the messenger boys in the House, and the immortal Lovett himself, through the week. And at the door of the Hall, on the night of the show, stood Mr. Lovett, agent and door-keeper, accommodating the anxious crowd as fast as possible by relieving them of their "quarters." The show was to open at 8 o'clock precisely, and Mr. Lovett took time from his duties, to read a dispatch "just received" that the "troupe" would be at the depot at 7½. Mr. Lovett, in the fullness of his generosity to a liberal public, had hired the best band in the city to add to the attractions of the occasion. And that he might not dishonor his guests, he had, very considerably, ordered a full suit of the very best clothes in which to appear. The anticipation of the night's entertainment was very pleasant.—The Hall was crowded—and 7½ o'clock was at hand. Still the passages to the door were thronged with tardy comers, when Mr. Lovett procured the services of a "respectable citizen" to take the "tickets" and the change for him while he stepped to the Depot to escort the troupe to the crowded Hall. The audience waited a half an hour with "patience," and another half hour with "impatient impatience," and then permitted the unwelcome truth to fix itself upon them, that they had been essentially "sold." Mr. Lovett forgot to return, and the "Dixie Minstrels" could not find the way to the Hall without his guidance! The crowd dispersed. And detective policemen could not find in the city, to-day, a single person who was there last night. We were not in that crowd, as we never permit ourselves to be "sold." But the owners of the Hall, the Hotel, the Saloons, the printers, and the public were "sold" good; and Mr. Lovett, by his successful operation, carried away, it is supposed, something like two hundred dollars. Good for Mr. Lovett!

Have just been to church. Circumstances not necessary to mention, lead us to that of the Rev. Mr. Gorman—Universalist. Mr. G. is quite youthful in appearance, medium size, rather good looking, and evidently very well satisfied with the way he was got up. He is a very fine scholar, a reasonably clear thinker, and a very fine writer, judging from the specimens of his discourses which we have heard. He preaches from his manuscript wholly. His use of language is choice, but rather ambitious, his discourses partaking more of the essay than the sermon. He took for his text—or rather as a motto for his lecture—the words: "Broad is the way which leadeth to destruction." It may be thought that this was rather singular text from which to draw the peculiar theory of the order to which he belongs. But that was his business, and not yours or mine. He made a very clever thing out of it, nevertheless. And if times were different, we don't know that we would specially object to the experiment of trying the theory in practice. But we would doubt the policy of tearing down the Penitentiary of the State while so many rascals are running at large, who would thereby fail to receive their just deserts. And for the same reason we doubt the policy of abolishing that other, and bigger, Penitentiary against which Mr. G. protests, while traitors, disunionists, dough-faces, demagogues, and—abound. In the present state of affairs, we think both Institutions useful in their way, and if properly managed, had better be tolerated a while longer. We might consent to a compromise, so as to dispend with "fire" and all the "brimstone," if insisted upon; but do not see, our way clear to "concede" more than this at present.

Being too sleepy to write more, we bid all our readers "good night."

No. 12.
COLUMBUS, Jan. 14, '61.

Dear Telegraph—One week of the session has closed, and although it has been a very busy one, no laws of moment have yet been passed. But the Committees are at work, and will soon have the material measures of the session before the House. In the meantime, the labor of gentlemen who are ambitious to appear before the world as great statesmen, is going on. We mean the labor of speech-making. It is truly amazing to witness the inexhaustible resources of oratory with which nature has endowed them. No matter what the subject, or how many subjects, are brought forward in a day, the inevitable speeches have to be made. But of all subjects, the poor negro has been the most omnipresent. We verily believe it would be impossible to frame a proposition, upon any conceivable subject, that would not elicit at least six speeches on the negro-Abolitionism-fanaticism, and the aggressions of the North upon our "Southern brethren."

On Saturday, we wrote that a political millennium seemed to have arrived. A set of resolutions agreed upon by the Republicans in caucus, as we then stated, passed the Senate unanimously, and the House nearly so. We were somewhat astonished at this at the time, but hoped the "era of good feeling" had come, indeed, and that it would continue during the remainder of the session. It seems, however, that our Democratic friends were rather taken in. The resolutions were introduced by Mr. Harrison, who is claimed by the Democracy as being so very "conservative" as to be almost with them. This fact, together with their ignorance that the resolutions had been adopted in Republican caucus, and the further fact, that they were, in themselves, so purely patriotic as to commend themselves to all the friends of their country, betrayed the Democracy into their support. These resolutions were transmitted to the President, and a universal approval of their spirit and temper went out over the land.

But, by some means, the fact leaked out, that the resolutions were the result of a unanimous agreement of the Republicans of both Houses. This was intolerable. The patriotism of gentlemen evaporated. The millennium which was supposed to have come, was indefinitely postponed. And to make amends for a noble act of patriotic impulse, the purpose seems to be to embitter the partisan feelings of the balance of the session by the most rabid ultraism. So the people of the State will probably have to endure the consumption of most of the time hereafter in the making of buxom speeches, for political ammunition in the next election.

Gentlemen seem determined not to believe that the people are tired of the party elang that has been the staple of our annual campaigns for years past.—There was a time when the cry of "Abolitionism!" "fanaticism!" "Black Republicanism!" &c., had its effect. For many years gentlemen made it pay. But we should think later experience ought to satisfy them that these terms have lost their potency. But some men never learn. This style of argument has been used with increasing pertinacity for years, and with what result? The people of every Free State in the Union have